

# The Evening Times

NUMBER 1605.

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1900.

PRICE ONE CENT.

## MORE MINES SHUT DOWN

### Strike of the Pennsylvania Coal Men Spreading Rapidly.

**Operations in the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys Completely Suspended—Even the Culm Washeries Idle—Still Working at Moananaqua, Great Parade and Mass Meeting of the Employees to Be Held at Carbondale—Lack of Accommodations for Breaker and Driver Boys Who Want to Attend School—Everything Peaceful in the Scranton District.**

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 19.—This morning marked the beginning of the third day of the great coal strike and with the anthracite miners more firmly in control than during the first and second days.

The mining operations of the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys, reaching from Forest City on the south, to Shickshinny on the southwest, forming what is known as district No. 1, of the United Mine Workers, are today completely suspended. Even the culm washeries are idle. The mine of the West End Company, at Moananaqua, which was operated by a full force yesterday, is working today, but is expected to soon shut down.

District President Nichols effected the organization of 210 of the 250 workmen last evening, and they did not go to work this morning.

Hoyt Shaft and No. 14 colliery of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, the only other mines which have kept up partial work since Monday, are also idle today, the parade of the 12,000 men and boys through Pittston's streets yesterday afternoon determining their position on the strike question.

Headquarters here were early astir today preparing for today's big parade and mass meeting on Sandy's Field at Carbondale. All the strikers between Forest City and Archbald will participate. So intense is the interest of the strikers that large companies of them began marching from either end of the section this morning to Carbondale, distances of five and six miles, rather than ride in the trains of the coal-carrying roads against which they are now battling.

Henry Collins, of Carbondale, and Nicholas Burke, of Scranton, are the only district executive board members left at headquarters today, and their only business with mining interests, besides receiving reports from all over the district, was the dealing with the "washery" question. No compromise is contemplated with these places, which are capable of doing the strikers' cause much damage. They employ only a few men and boys, scarcely more than twenty-five all told, at the largest of them, and yet they can sweep through anywhere from four hundred to a thousand tons of factory fuel per day. Their workmen are all day laborers.

Committee Collins says they must agree to pay a 20 per cent increase in wages for hands earning \$1.50 per day or less, 15 per cent for those earning \$1.75, and 10 per cent for those earning over that amount.

Superintendent Howell, of the Scranton schools, and Chairman Schwann, of the teachers' committee, are puzzled as to how to provide for the breaker and driver boys who want to go to school since the strike began. Nearly 1,000 have applied for permits already and there is not a school building in the city which is not now crowded.

Thus far every move of the strikers has been orderly.

## GAINS FOR THE STRIKERS.

### Men Refuse to Work in Several Reading Collieries.

MOUNT CARMEL, Pa., Sept. 19.—The Green Ridge, Mount Carmel, Reliance and Alaska collieries, which worked yesterday, were compelled to shut down today because the Reading Company's miners refused to work. It is a complete tie-up.

News from all over the Reading company's territory shows a steady gain for the strikers. The strike leaders predict that the Schuylkill region will be tied up completely in a few days.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Sept. 19.—All the collieries of the Reading Company were closed today. The Mineral and the Union Coal Company's collieries are also idle. No attempts were made to resume at these places. Mules are being hoisted out of the Henry Clay and the Burnside collieries, where all employees except a few pump men were discharged. Sixty armed police are here to protect mine property.

## RUNNING SHORT-HANDED.

### The Reading Company's Collieries Still Trying to Operate.

LOCUST GAP, Pa., Sept. 19.—The Reading Company's collieries, the North Franklin, at Trevorton, and the Locust Gap, at this point, are running, but they are short-handed.

About sixty-five police arrived today from Pottsville to protect the men and boys who want to work. Some Pinkerton men are also here to secure evidence of lawlessness. A few Hungarians are under surveillance.

### REPORTS OF VIOLENCE.

Allegations That Trains Hauling Coal Have Been Stopped.

TRIVERTON, Pa., Sept. 19.—It is reported that a freight train hauling coal from North Franklin colliery has been stopped at Excelsior. The men lined up along the track and as the train came along, it is said, the crew were pelted with stones.

Several armed deputies have been sent to the place for the purpose of protecting the men at work and to prevent any violence.

It is reported that the men mean to tear up the tracks leading to the colliery.

\$10 To Niagara Falls and Back—\$10 Turn Via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Special train of parlor cars and day coaches will leave Washington 8:00 a. m. Thursday, September 20th. Tickets good to return within ten days, allowing stopover at Buffalo, Rochester, and Watkins returning.

Go to Chesapeake Beach Today.

Music, fine dinner, bathing, amusements.

Best Shingles, largest size, 6x20, now only \$6 per 1,000, at 6th and N. Y. ave.

## PITTSBURGH COLLIERIES TIED UP.

### Most of the Workmen Join the Striking Miners.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 19.—The United Mine Workers tied up the Pennsylvania collieries at Pittston this morning. The Hoyt shaft and No. 6 shaft, which worked yesterday, are idle, and only a half-dozen of the hundred or so men who yesterday worked around the mine reported for duty today. The others have joined the union men.

The United Mine Workers yesterday directed all their efforts toward getting out the men at the West End colliery.

District President Nichols went to the place last night with several organizers and tried to turn up a meeting, but failed. They were turned out of the park where they were advertised to meet and they finally met in the garden of one of the union men at Shickshinny. President Nichols officially announced the mine on strike and this morning had several of his force meet the men on their way to work in an effort to induce them to remain away.

The effort was unsuccessful. Nichols will hold another meeting tonight.

This morning half a dozen Pinkerton men reached the scene and, with the special policemen at the mine, will guard the colliery and prevent interference with the men. The employees say they will work as long as they are not forcibly prevented from doing so. The situation here is most interesting and is being carefully watched by all the operators and strikers in the region.

## GUARDS AT THE MINES.

### Peaceful Strikers Incensed by the Presence of Deputies.

MAHANAY CITY, Pa., Sept. 19.—The seven collieries of the Reading Company started up this morning short-handed. Fewer men were at work. Several hundred special deputies, well armed, were stationed along the approaches to the mines to guard and protect all employees who want to work.

The strikers are not pleased with the presence of these deputies, as they say they do not intend to molest or injure anyone. The deputies say they will allow no interference or intimidation and that they are here to guard the companies' property. The strike leaders predict a shutdown in a day or two.

## THE READING COLLIERIES.

### Two More Mines Idle in the Shamokin District.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—General Superintendent Luther, of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, reported to President Harris this morning that two more collieries are idle in the Shamokin district.

These are the Reliance and the Alaska. There were 1,000 men employed in these mines and they have joined the strikers. This leaves thirty-four collieries owned by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company working. The men in several of these, however, are about ready to quit.

## A FUSILLADE OF STONES.

### Men on Coal Cans Frightened Away by Strikers.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 19.—At the Diamond Washery last night, an engine that was pulling cars out of a switch was stoned by a crowd of boys. At a washery in Pine Brook, when twenty non-union men began work there, they were so menaced with violence by a crowd that they fled.

At the mine of the Clark Tunnel Coal Company, all the outside men had remained at work. The inside men striking. Whenever a car of coal was run to the breaker it was saluted with a fusillade of stones. Finally threats were resorted to, and many of the non-union men were frightened away. The strikers were appealed to and they promptly put a check to the lawlessness. Mayor Mohr has sworn in twenty special officers, and the sheriff has deputized a number of men. At the Gibbons Drifts, in Minooka, work was resumed yesterday, after the miners had been given an increase of pay, and increases were also allowed at the South Scranton washery.

## THE PRESIDENT'S RETURN.

### Receives Several Calls, Including Senator Foraker.

President McKinley, accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou, arrived this morning from Canton, at 7:44 o'clock, over the Pennsylvania lines. He will remain until Friday afternoon, when he expects to return to his home in Ohio. As all the Cabinet officers are out of the city, with the exception of Attorney General Griggs, Secretary Webster and Secretary Hitchcock, it is not likely that any Cabinet meeting of importance will be held during his stay in the Capital. It is understood that the Chinese situation is not so much the cause of the President's return as his desire to carry forward the routine work that is always accumulating on the Executive desk.

Mr. McKinley had a number of callers this morning. Among them was Secretary General Griggs, Solicitor General Richards, Assistant Secretary of War McKeljohn, Assistant Secretary of State Adee, Lieut. L. P. Lawton, of the Ninth Infantry, who took part in the Tientsin fight, and Senator Foraker, of Ohio. The Senator has been ill with a severe cold for several days but is somewhat better. After his interview with the President this morning, he declared that he had no doubt of Republican success in every State east of Nebraska. "I do not believe that Bryan will get an electoral vote east of his home State," he said.

## CORBIN ACTING SECRETARY.

### Adjutant General Corbin Will Be Acting Secretary of War, a Part of Tomorrow, as Assistant Secretary McKeljohn Leaves the City Tonight for the West and Secretary Root is Ill at his Summer Home.

Secretary Long will return to the city tomorrow night and will at once assume his duties at the Navy Department.

## Advance in Freight Rates.

MONTREAL, Sept. 19.—Owing to the advance in the price of coal, the Montreal steamship companies have made a raise of 10 per cent in freight rates from the port of Montreal.

## Abuzzi's Life in Danger.

ROME, Sept. 19.—The police are looking for anarchists, who it is alleged, have been plotting the assassination of the Duke of Abruzzi.

Out-of-town Lumber Buyers all call first to see Frank Libbey & Co.; boards, \$1.15.

## CHINA'S BID FOR PEACE.

### Imperial Edict Names Commissioners to Act With Earl Li.

The Viceroy's Appointed Very Friendly to Foreigners, and Among the Most Progressive Men of the Empire—Plenipotentiary Powers Not Conferred Upon the New Negotiators—Leaders of Seditious Societies Likely to Be Decapitated. Prince Ching Issues Orders for the Protection of Native Converts and Property of Christian Churches.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 18.—(9:55 p. m.)—An Imperial edict just issued appoints Liu Kun Yi, the Viceroy of Nanking, and Chang Chih Tung, the Viceroy of Wuchang, joint Peace Commissioners with Li Hung Chang, Prince Ching, and General Yung Lu.

These new appointments were made at the request of Li Hung Chang. The new appointees will not have the powers of a plenipotentiary. They will remain at their posts throughout the negotiations at Peking, but will be communicated with constantly by telegraph.

Liu Kun Yi is a progressive and the most friendly of all the Viceroy's toward foreigners. The consuls of the various Governments who are located here say he is the best official in China today. Liu and Chang Chih Tung, the other appointees, were the first Viceroy's to sign the agreement with the consuls for the protection of foreigners.

Yung Lu has returned to Pootung-fu, where he will await the reply of the powers to Li Hung Chang as to whether they will recognize him as a commissioner. Yu, the Taoist of Shanghai, visited several of the consuls today and asked permission to arrest many of the leaders of the secret seditious societies which have their headquarters in the foreign settlement. It is understood that the consuls gave verbal consent to this and the heading of the leaders will probably follow their arrest.

The steamship on which Li Hung Chang sailed for Taku on his way to Peking passed Chefoo yesterday.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—A despatch from Shanghai says that Prince Ching has issued a circular to the Viceroy's, urging that stringent orders be given immediately for the protection of foreigners and native converts and their churches throughout China with the object of facilitating the peace negotiations.

Viceroy Liu Kun Yi notified the commander of the American gunboat Nashville to pay him a visit on his arrival at Nanking.

A despatch from Hongkong says: "The mandarins of the Nankai district, in the province of Kiangsi, requested the Christians to send them a statement of their losses and the names of the rowdies who have looted their property. This was done, and two of the rowdies were decapitated and their heads exhibited in the town."

"Rowdism is on the increase in the villages along the Pei-Ho, and many of the towns have been plundered."

"A despatch from Canton announces that a bogus proclamation has been issued which says the allies have been defeated, but at the same time appeals to the Dowager Empress for peace."

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—A Shanghai despatch to the "Lokal Anzeiger" quotes the Minister of the German power as saying that should the Emperor return to Peking as Li Hung Chang promised Dr. Mumm von Schwartzstein, the new German Minister, an opposition court would be established at Sian-fu and the powers would be left to deal with an impotent weakling at Peking.

## PROGRESS OF THE BRITISH.

### Roberts Now in Telegraphic Communication With Buller.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The War Office has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Nelspruit, September 18: "Stephenson occupied this place yesterday. Before retreating the Boers burned several ammunition wagons, two of which were ours."

"Pole-Carew is four miles east of Avoca. He hopes to reach Kapsmuiden tomorrow."

"We are in telegraphic communication with Buller and can send supplies to him either from here or Mafeking. Dr. Spitzko reports that the bulk of those opposing him are mercenaries and Cape Colony rebels."

"Methuen reports that Douglas captured on September 12, near Lichtenburg, thirty-nine prisoners, ten wagons, and some sheep and oxen. He lost a lieutenant and six men wounded and prisoners."

"Hildyard telegraphs from Utrecht that some women invited Boers who were patrolling to the westward to enter a farmhouse from which a white flag was flying and parake of refreshments. The Boers were fired upon when leaving the farm, which has since been destroyed. It led near to the field corner of Utrecht, who has been the leader of raids on the railway. There was similar treachery near Commandos Nek recently."

"ROBERTS."

General Roberts' announcement of the establishment of communication with Buller is taken to indicate that a large section of the country has been cleared of the Federals, and it is believed that those still remaining in the field will soon be compelled to desert or surrender.

### EXPLOIT OF THREE CANADIANS.

### They Penetrate Boer Lines and Receive a Town's Surrender.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—A despatch from Pretoria says three Canadians, who were seeking their corps, penetrated the Boer lines without being perceived and arrived at Hebron.

The inhabitants, thinking the three men were the forerunners of the British troops, gladly surrendered the town and their rifles and ammunition. The Canadians gravely accepted the surrender. They then commandeered a wagon and carried off eighty-eight rifles and a quantity of ammunition. They succeeded in again passing through the Boer lines and arrived safely in Pretoria.

### Do You Like Fresh Oysters?

Get all you want at Chesapeake Beach.

SOUND, No. 2, Flooding, Nor. Car. Pine, all one width, 3 1/2 inch, only \$1.90, at 6th and N. Y. ave.

## GERMANY'S FIRM STAND.

### Circular to the Powers Interferes With Peace Negotiations.

The State department has received a copy of a circular forwarded to the representatives of the German Government at London, Paris, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Rome, Washington, and Tokyo by the Imperial German Government at Berlin. The document was handed to Acting Secretary Adee by Baron von Sternburg, the German Charge d'Affaires, and was discussed at an informal meeting of the few members of the Cabinet now in the city who called this morning at the White House.

The circular demands that before any peace negotiations are entered into the Chinese Government must deliver up to the allies those persons who have been proved to be the real instigators of the outrages against international law which have occurred in Peking. It is further explained that wholesale executions would be contrary to civilized conscience, and that, as the number of those who have acted as instruments in the outrages is so great, it is demanded that the ringleaders only be given up and executed.

"Those of the powers whose guilt is notorious," states the note, "should be delivered up and punished. In this matter the representatives of the powers at Peking can bring forward convincing evidence." The document then states that the German Government relies upon the unanimity of all of the Cabinets in the matter, as the crime must be punished to avoid retribution. It is asked that each Government instruct its representative in Peking to forward a list of the leaders in the outrages.

The note has created no little excitement among the Government officials. It is the first intimation that any of the powers desired the execution of members of the Chinese Government in reparation for the siege of the legations in Peking. Coming as it does, immediately after the request from Prince Ching that he begin negotiations immediately with Mr. Conner, the circular suggests that the Administration is in a position wherein it must show its hand. To comply with Prince Ching's request would be to repudiate Germany's proposition. To agree with Germany would be to aid in delaying negotiations and to come out in favor of a war for conquest and the dismemberment of the Empire.

Baron von Sternburg, the German Charge, when seen at the State Department today, stated that the circular was an absolute condition precedent to the opening of any negotiations. He admitted that the note was not final, but that unless the suggestions were adopted, others, less lenient, would be proposed.

Minister Wu Ting-fang called at the State Department today to discuss the circular with the officials.

"I am indeed surprised at this action on the part of the German Government," said he. "The circular imposes impossible conditions, and is nothing more or less than notification of the proposed dismemberment of the Empire."

"According to the terms laid down, I myself may be liable to be beheaded because some Government selects me as a negotiator," he said. "The German Government, the note is obviously directed at the Dowager Empress and Prince Tuan, and as both of these are members of the Government, to punish them as suggested would be to leave the Empire without government. It is merely a scheme to delay peace negotiations and an attempt on the part of Germany to place the small end of the wedge of dismemberment into an intended breach to be made by these suggestions."

The President sent for Acting Secretary Adee as soon as he received the circular this morning, and he was directed to bring with him a copy of the request received from Prince Ching. Either the circular or the request, it is said, must be acted upon favorably, and upon this action depends the retention of the American troops in China or their immediate withdrawal. It is argued by the officials that if the request of Prince Ching is complied with, there can be no other excuse for General Roberts' withdrawal from Peking. If the German note is favorably acted upon, all negotiations will be declared off until the leaders have been named and arrested, and the United States troops must be retained for an indefinite period.

The United States will make no immediate retreat. Before retreating the Boers burned several ammunition wagons, two of which were ours."

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## SOLVING THE TRUST PROBLEM.



"Our platform pledges the party to an unceasing warfare against private monopoly in nation, State, and city. If elected I shall select an Attorney General who will, without fear or favor, enforce existing laws."—WM. J. BRYAN.

## PROTECTED BY HANNA.

### Case of Chenoweth Again Sent to the Department of Justice.

The Civil Service Commission is greatly exercised over the reappointment in the Treasury Department of H. H. Chenoweth, who was discharged from the position of internal revenue collector in Arizona for alleged gross fraud in office. Chenoweth was appointed last April as a special agent of the department, notwithstanding the criminal prosecution pending against him before the Attorney General, who has up to date evinced no inclination to press the case. Chenoweth is a Cleveland, Ohio, man. It is alleged that he is being cared for and protected by Mark Hanna and the Administration as a reward for past and future political service.

The last annual report of the Civil Service Commission has this to say on the Chenoweth case: "Charges were made that the collector of customs at Nogales, Ariz., had perpetrated a fraud in connection with the civil service examinations held at the custom house. In April, 1893, a representative of the commission proceeded to Nogales to investigate the case. From the evidence obtained it appeared that the envelopes containing the examination papers, which were forwarded from the Commission under its seal, were opened in advance of the examinations, in violation of the regulations of the Commission. Certain competitors instructed by the collector's cousin, the principal of the schools of Nogales, in regard to the method of answering the examination questions, were admitted to the examination. The evidence showed that the collector was chiefly instrumental in perpetrating the fraud."

"In June, 1895, the Commission, upon the report of its examiner, transmitted the evidence to the Treasury Department, recommending the removal of the collector and those who were appointed to the service as a result of these frauds. Those implicated in the frauds, including the collector, were removed, as recommended by the Commission, last July. Subsequently, upon appeal by the collector to the Treasury Department, a further and exhaustive investigation was made by two special agents of that department, who sustained the report of the Commission's examiner with regard to the fraud in the examination."

"The Department has informed the Commission that as a result of the examination, it is probable other changes will be made in the near future. The Department having preferred charges of delinquency and misconduct against several employees in addition to those concerned in the frauds in the above-named examination. In this connection it is deemed proper to state that as a result of other investigations conducted by the Commission, the fact has developed, as at Nogales, that where public officials have violated the Civil Service law they have also been lax in the observance of other laws which they were appointed to administer."

The papers in the Nogales case have been submitted to the Department of Justice for its action.

## ROOSEVELT OFF FOR IDAHO.

### Three Steps to Be Made En Route From Montana.

BUTTE, Mont., Sept. 19.—Governor Roosevelt campaigned yesterday at an elevation of 6,000 feet above the sea level and at 1,200 feet below the surface of the earth. At noon he was on the Continental Divide, between Helena and Butte, talking to miners and railroad men. At 4 o'clock he was down on the 1,200-foot level of the Butte and Montana Company's West Colusa Copper Mine, talking to the miners.

At half a dozen stops between Helena and Butte Roosevelt, assisted by Senator Carter, Colonel Curtis Guild, and John Proctor Clarke, made speeches. At the Columbia Garden meeting last evening 7,000 people were present.

The Governor's special left here at 2 o'clock this morning over the Union Pacific for Idaho. Stops will be made today at Dillon, Lima, and Pocatello. At the last named place an evening mass meeting will be held. Tomorrow the Rough Rider will go into Utah.

## CROKER IN FULL CHARGE.

### Tammany Leader Said to Be Directing the New York Campaign.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—It is understood that Richard Croker has taken full charge of the Democratic State campaign and that he is in sole charge of the State headquarters.

It is said that ex-Senator Murphy, who has gone to his home in Troy, has closed his Hoffman House headquarters, and that the campaign is to be conducted hereafter from the St. James Building, where Mr. Croker has taken up the direction of affairs.

Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co. Delightful trips daily at 6:30 p. m. to Old Point Comfort, Newport News, Norfolk, Virginia Beach, and Ocean View. For schedule see page 7.

Men of small means going to build get best lumber and millwork news and low prices at 6th and N. Y. ave.

## LABOR STRIKES UNKNOWN.



"Our platform pledges the party to an unceasing warfare against private monopoly in nation, State, and city. If elected I shall select an Attorney General who will, without fear or favor, enforce existing laws."—WM. J. BRYAN.

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### Beneficial Results of the Compulsory Arbitration Laws of New Zealand.

Hon. H. H. Lusk, a former member of the New Zealand Parliament, was before the Industrial Commission today to explain the workings of the compulsory arbitration law which has been in successful operation in the colony of New Zealand for the past six years. There had been, he said, prior to 1893, an arbitration law, but it failed to do any good for the reason that the employers and employees always thought that they were strong enough to win their particular point without resorting to arbitration.

It was the employees, he said, who first suggested a compulsory arbitration law, and the employees at once fought the proposition. It was proposed in the New Zealand Parliament in 1893 and was twice passed by the lower branch of the Council but rejected by the Senate. However, the measure was enacted into law in 1894 to continue in force for two years, but it was so successful that it has continued on the statute books ever since.

There were two courts—a conciliatory and a supreme court. There was no appeal from the decision of the latter. The first court, he said, consisted of five members—two elected by the employers and two by the employees and the four elected a chairman. Only three members, who are chosen in the same manner, constitute the supreme court. The supreme court, Mr. Lusk said, had absolute power to enforce its decisions, and he informed the Commission that both parties to a controversy always submitted with good grace to the results of the arbitration. The labor organizations in New Zealand, he said, and the compulsory arbitration law, were required to be incorporated. That was necessary in order to make the law a success and the unions have been very ready to do so.

Mr. Lusk gave a decision of the supreme court in a case where the employers, whether or not the employees in the colony, had made a submission to a question to the court. As an illustration, if a question of wages was submitted to the court, the employers' Union and the manufacturers of shoes throughout the colony, all manufacturers of shoes and all shoemakers, and members of the union or not, would be bound by the decision of the court. And if a manufacturer should disobey the decision he would be fined \$500. Decisions of the court affecting the scale of wages were generally for a period of twelve months. The court would decree what the minimum wage should be, when the question of wages was the subject of dispute.

Mr. Lusk gave it as his opinion that compulsory arbitration could be put into practical operation in this country by dividing the country into districts, each district to have a supreme court clothed with full powers. The question of compulsory arbitration was now engaging the attention of the authorities in Australia. He understood that the New Zealand law, with some slight modification, was to be adopted.

## PLANS OF REPUBLICANS.

### Congressional Committee Will Try to Hide the Imperialistic Issue.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—The Republican Congressional Committee will make an effort to sidetrack the issue of imperialism during the remainder of the Presidential campaign. It is announced that the committee will heretofore ignore the arguments of Democrats regarding the imperialistic policy. Chairman Haddock and Secretary Overstreet assert that enough has been said already to answer all the charges raised by the Democrats on this issue.

For the next two weeks, according to the present plan, trust literature will be sent out. After the trust literature, pamphlets treating of the currency question will be sent out for two weeks. The Republicans propose to hold up the financial question as one of the big issues of the campaign.

The last two weeks of the campaign will be given over to sending out "opportunity" literature. The Republicans will attempt to show that the country is enjoying exceptional prosperity, and with that effort the Congressional Committee will close its eyes.

## HANNA TO MAKE SPEECHES.

### The Senator Will Try to Defend Himself on the Stump.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Senator Hanna will make a series of speeches to the laboring men of Chicago in this campaign. Representative Lorimer has convinced Mr. Hanna that he is "an issue" and that the workmen of Chicago want to see and hear him. While the Republican National Chairman says he has no desire to magnify his own importance, he is willing to meet the Democrats on the charge that he is a "labor crusher."

Hanna will go East the last of this week and return to Chicago by October 1. He has consented to speak at a number of big mass meetings in Representative Lorimer's district. The dates and places for the